

COLUMBUS ODISAT
FEBRUARY 22 1925

ONLY ONE HOME CATERS TO UNFORTUNATE NEGRO GIRLS

More Money Needed to Extend Facilities for Work, Mrs. Fannie Cook, Superintendent of Mary Price Home, Declares—Need for Enlarged Building Seen.

By MAUDE MURRAY MILLER. will work over the state and ask for donations for that purpose.

Columbus has only one home for unfortunate negro girls in need of temporary care. That is the Mary Price home, at 164 North Twenty-second street. Mrs. Fannie Cook is the superintendent.

"This was the first home opened in Columbus for colored girls," said Mrs. Cook. "It was opened in 1917 as a home for working girls living in Columbus. But there was such need for a home for unfortunate girls of our race, that we decided to turn this into a maternity home."

"There are twelve rooms and one dormitory in the house, but because we have only one bathroom, the state regulations will not permit us to take over eight or nine girls at one time. That hampers our work very much, and we hope to have another bathroom so that we can double our capacity."

The work was first started by the King's Daughters of several churches, with Mrs. Cook as matron. Since that time the name was changed and its purpose, and it was called the Mary Price home, in honor of the mother of Mrs. Cook.

NEED NEW BUILDING.

Mrs. Cook stated that they have the hope of building a large addition on the rear of the lot, where there is plenty of room for their needs. It may be possible to do this by subscription, although the home benefits by the community fund, which does not cover any building projects.

There is no other place where colored girls can go for care when they are in trouble, and there is no place where good, working colored girls can live when employed in this city when they have no family living here.

There is a colored Y. W. C. A. on Long street, where the girls can go, and a place nearby where they can eat, but there is no place there where they can sleep. That is why Mrs. Cook hopes so much to add to the present home.

There was a rousing meeting, last Monday night, when the King's Daughters expressed willingness to help put up the new building. They

Mrs. Cook stated that there were 20 babies born in the home last year. Girls went there from the courts, and from various charitable organizations. "Many of them came from other counties, but we took them in and did our best for them."

"One feature which was encouraged was that four of the girls went away with their babies to homes the husbands had prepared for them. It is known that a girl has a much better chance to go straight in the future, if she will take her child with her when she leaves the home."

Negroes of Columbus interested in the Mary Price home generally give through their churches, and supply many things such as bedding, underclothing and sheets and towels. There never seems enough of these things.

Mary Price home received \$3300 from the community fund, but Mrs. Cook states that it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the home. She asked for a larger appropriation, but the budget was cut down to that sum. Of course, they are glad to have that much, but it does not supply all the needs of the home, she said.

"There is always a long waiting list," said Mrs. Cook. "I believe we could fill a house as large again as this one, if we had it. And we try to help the girls spiritually as well as physically. We teach them how to lead better lives, and we know they leave us with better morals."

"We also teach them how to do house work so that they can get better positions in domestic work. Of course, it is hard to get a good position if the girl has her baby with her, but we find that in homes in the country they have a better chance. There is always plenty to eat in the country homes, and it is a better place to bring up children."

"One trouble we have is the objections of some of the girls to going to the country. They seem to want to stay in the city. But sometimes a girl will say she will go anywhere if she can take her child with her. That is always encouraging."

Mary Price home has no registered nurse, and Mrs. Cook has done most

of the nursing. She has some assistance, but the burden falls upon her. She hopes each year that she may have enough funds to employ one graduate nurse, but that is still in the future. She is making the best of her opportunities, and the result is quite remarkable.

Wilson, N. C., Times

SEP 8 1925

WELFARE WORK AMONG NEGRO RACE

Welfare Work Among Negroes in State Gaining Headway; Money Being Raised to Establish School for Delinquent Negro Girls; Durham County Has Full Time Social Worker.

Raleigh, Sept. 7.—Welfare work among the negroes of the state is rapidly gaining headway, it is pointed out in a report from the Bureau of Work among the Negroes, of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, head of this bureau, is much encouraged by recent developments, which he feels indicated "real interest and effort on the part of both races to improve conditions." A school for delinquent negro girls will be opened this month, he points out, several counties are employing trained negro social workers, and a training school for such workers is to be opened at St. Augustine's.

Realizing the importance of the problem of dealing with negro girl delinquents, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has been working to establish a school for such offenders. With the assistance of many interested organizations and individuals, of both races, between \$22,000 and \$25,000 has been raised, and the building which has been erected at Efland will be formally opened on September 15.

At the last legislature, the school was offered to the state, in the hope that it would be possible to use it as a state institution, but it was deemed not feasible at the time, and the offer was rejected. The federation, however, working in co-operation with the Bureau for Work among Negroes, felt so sure that the

need was immediate and pressing, that it has continued raising funds, in order that the school should open without delay.

Mrs. T. W. Bickett, of Raleigh, is chairman of the board of trustees, and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Colored Federation, is secretary. They both expect to be present at the formal opening of the new building at Efland on September 15.

The school is situated in highway No. 10, 11 miles from Hillsboro. It will open with only 10 girls, but the Federation hopes to be able to increase the number as quickly as funds will permit. At present, the institution will depend on continued generosity for maintenance.

The building at Efland is modern in design, and has its own system of lights, heat, and water. It will form the first unit of an institution which its sponsors feel is greatly needed in the state.

It was found in one county in the state recently, the Bureau for Work among Negroes reports, that there were 30 delinquent negro girls, all under 19 years of age, confined in the county jail at one time.

The problem of dealing with these girls, it is pointed out, is made extremely difficult, since there is no state institution for their care.

Work is also steadily progressing on the Training School for Negro Social Workers, which is to be opened the last of September. The school, which will be part of St. Augustine's in Raleigh, is said to be the only one of its kind between New York and Atlanta. It will be similar to the training school connected with Fiske University in Nashville and the training school in Atlanta.

Two counties—Wake and Durham—have recently employed full time social workers among negroes.

Marjorie Edwards, a trained nurse and social worker, has taken up her work in Wake county, under the direction of the Wake County Board of Welfare. She will work in co-operation with the new training school.

HELPING HER RACE.

Probation Officer Given Efficient Aid.

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 26.—According to a statement by Mrs. Margaret Williams, a probation officer in Phillips County, she is being ably assisted in her work especially with the colored violators by Katie Williams, colored daughter of Eliza Miller, well known colored woman of Helena. Katie has fitted herself for this position, having undergone two years of training at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and is also a graduate of Boston Conservatory, Boston. One

noteworthy feature of this woman's services are that she does not demand nor expect any remuneration for her duties.

WILL OPEN NEGRO WELFARE SCHOOL

Mrs. T. E. Bickett, Chairman, To Attend Opening of School at Efland

The school at Efland to care for negro delinquent girls will be opened September 15 with formal exercises, according to information received yesterday from Mrs. T. W. Bickett, chairman of the board of trustees. With its present capacity the school can care for 14 girls Mrs. Bickett reports, but it is hoped soon to enlarge the school.

The funds for this school and for its maintenance have been raised entirely through the efforts of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Bickett pointed out, and these clubs have given a large part of the money themselves. With the aid of other interested organizations and individuals of both races, between \$22,000 and \$23,000 have been raised.

When this building was completed, it was offered to the state to be run as a state institution at the last legislature, but the offer was rejected by the General Assembly. Realizing the need for a school to care for delinquent negro girls, the federation in cooperation with the Bureau of Work among Negroes, continued their efforts to raise money, and are now sponsoring the institution.

Charlotte Hawkins, president of the federation and secretary of the board of trustees, was a moving spirit in the work, and will also be present at the formal opening. The building is modern in design and has its own system of lights, heat, and water.

Mrs. Bickett also called attention to the training school for negro workers which is to be opened the latter part of September as a part of St. Augustine's school. It is said to be the only one of its kind between New York and Atlanta. In connection with this school Marjorie Edwards has recently been employed to do social welfare work in the county.

Nannie Allen has recently been employed to do social work among the negroes of Durham County. Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, head of the Bureau of Work among Negroes, states that he is very much encouraged with recent progress made in welfare work in the state as he feels that it is the result of real interest on the part of both races to improve conditions.

OCT 4 - 1925

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HEADS TO SOON BE SELECTED

Active Candidates for Position As Superintendents at Lakin and Huntington Are Fannie C. Carter and Cornelia Teas

ADDITIONS MADE TO BLUEFIELD INSTITUTE

Governor Gore is expected soon to announce appointment of superintendents of the girls' industrial school for the colored near Huntington, and of the boys' industrial school for negroes at Lakin, Mason county.

Several applicants have applied for the two positions. The active candidates for the position at the girls' school are Fannie Cobb Carter, widow of a well-known lawyer at Charleston, and Cornelia B. Teas, of Libow, W. Va.

The most active candidates for superintendent of the boys' school are James M. Canty of Institute, Kanawha county, and S. S. Gordon of S. Albans.

Canty is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and formerly served as an instructor at West Virginia College institute.

Gordon is a medal of honor man having received the French war cross while fighting in the World war with

the French "Blue Devils." He was born at Fraziers' Bottom, Putnam county and graduated at West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

The government has changed the name of the postoffice at Maggie, Mason county, to Lakin, in honor of James S. Lakin, president of the state board of control. The station on the Ohio river division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad also is known as Lakin.

The board of control is making a number of additions to the Bluefield colored institute. Among the improvements is the addition of two wings to the administration building.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont

State School For Negro Girls Asked

OEC 17 1925

Columbia, Dec. 16.—Establishment of a state industrial school for negro girls is recommended by James C. Dozier, executive secretary of the state board of public welfare, in a report issued concerning the Fairwood Industrial School for Negro Girls.

The need of such an institution has been augmented, Mr. Dozier points out, by the fire of last week, which destroyed the main building, leaving only a small five room building to care for two teachers and 15 girls.

The school was started several years ago by the federation of negro women's clubs and is supported entirely by this organization save for \$2,000 appropriated by the general assembly last year.

Care for the juvenile delinquent girls of the negro race is the only means for the state to eliminate certain forms of vice to any degree, Mr. Dozier states, and the school, which is doing "a wonderful work", according to the executive secretary, can not be expected to continue to accept court cases under present circumstances.

"The state is caring for a few of its delinquent and incorrigible white girls, for most of its incorrigible and delinquent white and negro boys, therefore there should be no discrimination, especially in view of the fact that this class of negro girls is a menace to her community and to the state at large." He concludes, "Something should be done at once to relieve this situation, especially since the inmates of the school are now practically without shelter and no room for training of any kind or for school work, merely a little house to care for 21 people."

CRIME AMONG CHILDREN ON INCREASE HERE

Probation Officer George

Ralph Says Total Is Up To 370 Cases

EVEN BOOTLEG WHISKEY HELPS SWELL FIGURES

Lad, Thirteen, Helplessly

Drunk Arrested In Lafayette Square

That delinquency in minors is on the increase was revealed by Probation Officer George Ralph, who stated today there are 370 more cases on the dockets of the Juvenile court now than at the same time last year.

Blame for the increase cannot be attributed to any one cause Mr. Ralph stated, but several can be named. Among boys, larceny is the most outstanding offense. Some have resorted to robbery and house-breaking.

Three youths, whose names were withheld because of their ages, were committed to the reformatory at Cheltenham recently for entering a house at 2 a.m. and stealing silverware and other articles of value. They were arrested when they attempted to dispose of the goods. Many cases in which the cunning of experienced criminals has been employed by minors were related by Officer Ralph.

When asked if the movies were responsible, Mr. Ralph stated that in some cases the boys have said they obtained their ideas from the movies but such instances were rare. Personally he thought that a good motion picture was both helpful and educational.

Homes Versus Institutions

Mr. Ralph, who was the first colored probation officer appointed in the State of Maryland, declared that over 15 years of experience dealing with children has taught him that a private home is far better for a delinquent child than any type of institution. Whenever possible, he tries to place boys in homes with

respectable families instead of confining them in institutional homes and better results are obtained by placing boys on farms that in the city, he stated.

13-Year Old Drunk

When asked if the prohibition act had a derogatory effect on the morals of children, Mr. Ralph said that he was unprepared to say, but did state, however, that a 13 year old boy had been picked up in the Lafayette Square for being under the influence of bootleg liquor. Many cases of neglected children have come under the supervision of the Juvenile Court. One of the most pathetic recalled by Officer Ralph was that of a family in Webster street deserted by the father last winter. A mother was left with six children without food and a small candle furnished their only heat and light. Two of the children were placed in private homes while the others were cared for in other ways. The work of Mr. Ralph was highly praised by other members of the Probation Department.

After - American

11-14-25

Baltimore

Mad

LESS JUVENILE CRIME

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS ON THE DECLINE throughout the country, despite crime waves recurrent in the larger cities, reports the National Probation Association in a statement issued from its headquarters in New York. "That throws a happier light on a situation which has been too sure of himself and too unsure in the results of his work. Much would be forgiven him if it should prove that something really worth while has been done for that class of New York child from which the Monk Eastmans, Lefty Louies and Dago Franks used to be drawn." It is not the favorite of target shooters. It is not bought to kill game or to break clay pigeons. Its single and sole purpose is the killing of human beings. The only excuse a law-abiding citizen has for possession of a pistol is protection against the law-breaker who also has one. Make it more difficult for the outlaw to obtain such a weapon, and the respectable citizen will have less need for it. Our American murder record is a national blemish. The ancient black plague and the yellow fever of the tropics were less fatal exterminators. It is time the record was improved. One way to reduce homicides is to curtail the distribution of man-killing weapons."

Already leading mail-order houses have voluntarily removed pistols and revolvers from their stocks of merchandise, notes the *Chicago Daily News*, adding that the bill "is opposed principally by persons who argue that criminals will obtain weapons despite legal restrictions and that only the law-abiding will be inconvenienced by restrictions." In the purely academic objection that Federal legislation on this subject encroaches upon State rights we are told there "is little force." *The Daily News* believes, then, that

"The bill passed by the House is worthy of a fair trial. Should experience demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the proposed law it could be repealed. Everything that can be done should be done to disarm the professional criminal, as well as feeble-minded persons, who become slayers when tempted or alarmed. The good citizen can obtain a weapon legally if he has a reason for possessing it."

The argument that laws would not stop the sale of guns may be true, observes the *Jersey Journal*, "but certainly that does not refute the statement that the greater the number of obstacles placed in the way of the indiscriminate sale of guns, the fewer shootings there will be." The *Columbus Ohio State Journal* would go further by barring the local sale of guns and of ammunition, except under the most rigid restrictions. For, "if the convenient tools for murder could be kept out of irresponsible hands,

the dreadful homicide rate in this country would be greatly reduced. Not many people are going to kill others with clubs or their hands." It is, we are told, "the deadly ease of murdering which makes it so prevalent. Laws strictly regulating the sale of revolvers and ammunition might be reasonably well enforced because the great weight of popular sentiment would be behind them."

But, while commending the House bill for the effect it would have in preventing revolvers from falling into hands unfit to use them, in States where the possession of them is against the law, the *Washington Post* thinks it might also work a hardship in a very few legitimate cases. The various State laws now on the books are not enforced, we are told, and the result is that pistols are owned by the criminal and semi-criminal classes about as generally as ever, while law-abiding citizens, who would use them only in case of lawful need, are deprived of them. So, argues the *Post*,

"Precisely the reverse ought to be attained. It ought to be possible and not difficult for any honest and reputable citizen who needs it for self-defense to procure a pistol, and it ought to be made as difficult as possible, if it can not be made absolutely impossible, for anybody of the contrary description to get one. The appalling number of homicides, very largely with pistols, occurring in this country, far surpassing that in any other land, calls loudly for every practicable and efficient means of abatement."

we are told, the population of all reformatories and institutions for juvenile delinquents has been decreasing. In some of these institutions the population to-day is reported to be only one-half of what it was ten years ago, in spite of increasing population in the State at large. In Massachusetts the Commission on Probation reports from State-wide statistics that in the last five years there has been a decrease of 30 per cent. in juvenile delinquency. More and better trained probation officers are now employed in the courts, we are told. In New York State the Probation Commission, which supervises the work of all probation officers, reported a larger percentage of successful probation cases in 1923 than in any previous year—77.7 per cent. of all children and adults who finished probation terms during that year were said to be successful. Less than 10 per cent. of those placed on probation had to be rearrested and committed to correctional institutions. The good fruits of this new social policy are already observable, comments the *Dayton Journal*, adding: "But the real fruits of our effort will come in

KNOWLEDGE

BY THOMAS CURTIS CLARK

THEY list for me the things I cannot know:
 Whence came the world? What hand flung out the light
 Of yonder stars? How could a God of Right
 Ordain for earth an ebbless tide of woe?
 Their word is true; I would not scorn their doubt,
 Who press their questions of the how and why.
 But this I know: that from the star-strewn sky
 There comes to me a peace that puts to rout
 All brooding thoughts of dread, abiding death;
 And too I know, with every fragrant dawn,
 That Life is Lord; that, with the winter gone,
 There cometh Spring, a great, reviving Breath.
 It is enough that life means this to me;
 What death shall mean, some sunny morn shall see.

—*The Watchman-Examiner.*

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS

710 West 36th Street,
Savannah, Ga.,
March 7, 1925.

Dear Co-workers and Friends:

Your attention is hereby called to the fact that during the State Inter-racial meeting held last week in Atlanta, Ga., a special meeting was held of State Welfare Workers and the Special Committee of white women appointed by Mrs. Albright, chairman for women of the Georgia Inter-racial Relation Commission. This meeting was held for the purpose of ascertaining the status of our movement—The State Training School for Delinquent Colored Girls.

Miss Rhoda Kaufman, secretary of the State Welfare Board, had previously written your president for information concerning the same, which information constituted the business of this special meeting.

The information given was to the effect that—

1. The Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs had on hand approximately \$500.00 in cash and \$6,000.00 in pledges.

2. The school would be located at Macon, in that, Macon was the most central city, a railroad center and that the bulk of colored people in Georgia lived in its central and southern parts.

3. The modest plans of Miss Mary McLeod, state welfare worker, had been accepted, which plans suggested a one-acre plot, not more than one mile out of the city on a paved road (because farming for children, necessitating a larger plot, has been found to be impracticable) a wooden structure on the order of the Rosenwald School buildings, one story with wings (the climatic condition not warranting buildings of brick or stone).

4. All later and elaborate buildings being built by the Georgia Legislature.

5. A committee of three (members of the Federation Board and knowing the locality), was appointed to quietly ascertain prices

locate sites to be considered.

6. That definite and concrete actions would take place directly after the coming state meeting June 17, 18, 19, in Americus, Ga.

At the close of the meeting Miss Kaufman was asked to write me. Her message was as follows:

1. Every one is keenly interested in the prospect of getting the Training School for colored girls.

2. It is the opinion of every one that it is not going to be an easy thing to get quick results from the Georgia legislature.

3. All who are interested must get in touch with each other at an early date so that plans for the coming legislature may be arranged and a one-man pull be made.

4. Going before the legislature necessitates much red tape and detail work, hence an early meeting of the Federation's Board and the special Inter-racial committee is imperative.

5.—

a. We must get facts and figures.

b. We must plan how we will distribute this work between NOW and the time of the meeting of the legislature.

c. We must plan how the BILL creating the school will be drawn and by what legislator it will be introduced.

d. What legislators must be seen before the legislature convenes.

Fort Valley, Ga.
Treasurer, Mrs. Mattie L. Walker, Atlanta.

Mrs. Alice D. Carey, Atlanta.

Mrs. Lizzie C. Williams, Atlanta.

Mrs. Irene Bowen, Atlanta.

Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Savannah.

Mrs. Willie Hill Powell, Savannah.

Mrs. Annie Orner Whitmire, Savannah.

Mrs. Eugenia Hamilton, Macon.

Mrs. Bessie Graham Capel, Macon.

con.

Mrs. Virginia Fletcher, Macon.

Mrs. Ruth Hartley, Macon.

Miss Lucy C. Laney, Augusta.

Mrs. T. J. Frierson, Augusta.
Mrs. Mary Nelson Jones, Augusta.

Mrs. Amanda W. Wimberly, Augusta.

Mrs. Callie Crittenton, Columbus.

Mrs. Aurelia Rivers, Columbus.

Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Columbus.

Mrs. Emma Terry, Columbus.

Mrs. Viola Hart Felton, Americus.

cus.

Mrs. Ellen Brinson, Americus.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Gaines, Waycross.

cross.

Mrs. Florence J. Washington, Waycross.

Mrs. Ida Clarke Jones, Brunswick.

Mrs. Martha Goode Stewart, Brunswick.

Mrs. Marion Stafford, Valdosta.

Mrs. Ethel Strickland, Valdosta.

Mrs. Addie Hutto, Bainbridge.

Mrs. Eva Mae Byner, Bainbridge.

Mrs. Kathrine McCarthy, Albany.

Mrs. C. I. G. Thompson, Albany.

Mrs. A. M. Broadnax, Thomasville.

Mrs. Emma Mosely, Thomasville.

Mrs. Sarah Jewell Fluker, Ar.

gyle.

Mrs. Florence Cobb, Quitman.

Mrs. Susie Dasher, Dublin.

Mrs. Ethel Shirley, Dawson.

Mrs. Sarah McDonald, Sylvester.

Mrs. Cynthia Patrick, Montezuma.

Mrs. Emma C. Bryant, Rome.

Mrs. Mary H. Jones, Sandersville.

Mrs. J. D. Mosely, Hawkinsville.

Mrs. F. H. Henderson, Cuthbert.

Mrs. Dora Murden, Athens.

Mrs. Mattie I. Heard, Athens.

Mrs. Carrie B. Rivers, Savannah.

Mrs. W. W. Spencer, Columbus.

Mrs. Hattie Lamar Harris, Macon.

con.

Dr. Clara Portis, Albany.

Mrs. Matilda Grant, Darien.

Mrs. Lizzie Lepart Bembry, Hawkinsville.

Mrs. Louise Epps, LaGrange.

Mrs. Janie Dickens, Forsyth.

Mrs. Ella Doyle, Gainesville.

Mrs. Lillie Irby, Millen.

Mrs. Euphrasta Kyle, Cordele.

Mrs. A. S. Clarke, Cordele.

Mrs. Georgia Washburn, Atlanta.

resident C. G. Wiley of the

Georgia State Teachers' and Educational Association, which meets June 24, 25, 26, in Orangeburg in Macon, Ga., April 16, 17, 18, has

ley, Treasurer; Rosia Lee Williams, Critic; A. Beatrice Maxey, Reporter.

The Law Committee: Martha Moreland, Chairman; Beatrice Watkins, Grace Slack and Ernestine Anthony.

This Club has planned to do some extension work at the Community Houses, Orphans' Homes and any other place where lectures are wanted and demonstrations in cooking.

"Our motto is—"We can because we know we can."

A. Beatrice Maxey, Rept.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Simonton entertained Choir No. 1 of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church Thursday night, March 5th, after the regular rehearsal. About fifty persons were present, including the pastor, Dr. J. L. Butler, Mrs. J. L. Butler and Mr. J. S. Spratling. A two-course menu was served during which time Mrs. J. S. Simonton reviewed the remarkable progress made by the choir, reminded us that the reception tendered was a mere appreciation of the services rendered and to continue in love and unity. Mr. H. M. McBride, the Assistant Chorister responded. Dr. J. L. Butler stated that he knew of no choirs anywhere that are as intensely interested and doing as effective work for the temporal as well as the spiritual advancement of the church, than choirs 1 and 2 of Big Bethel. Mr. J. S. Spratling said not only did the singing by the choir and preaching by the pastor bring tears to his eyes, but very often made him give cheerfully and willingly his money and time to the cause of Christ and humanity. Mrs. R. H. Singleton is the efficient chorister. The choir sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. J. L. Butler.

O. P. Williams, Reporter.

* * *

The Christian Social Charity posed home—as well as, meeting you in Americus, Ga., June 17, 18, 19, at the annual convention of the State Federation from which place we go to the meeting of the Second or Southeastern Federation, National Association, which meets June 24, 25, 26, in Orangeburg in Macon, Ga., April 16, 17, 18, has

meet the women of 12 States and talk over our sectional problems.

I am sending out this information NOW so that when we meet in Macon in April, we shall not come empty-handed. We must bring with us at least \$500.00 of the money pledged. We can do it. We must do it. Let me tell you why.

WE ARE BEING WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE. WE MUST NOT BE FOUND WANTING.

Virginia's club women have established their school at Peak's Turnout.

North Carolina has already established hers.

South Carolina received \$2,000.00 from the legislature for "Fair-wold."

Florida's club women have theirs at Ocala.

Alabama's club women have established theirs at "Mt. Meigs."

Mississippi is working on hers.

Louisiana has gone out after one also.

Tennessee is in line.

Oklahoma has already established one.

Texas, Arkansas and Georgia must get theirs.

One Intense and Concentrated Effort

Let us set aside the FIRST FOUR DAYS OF APRIL for a RALLY all over our State for our TRAINING SCHOOL, winding up on Sunday, April 5th, with public exercises at some church. Send all monies to the secretary of the board, Mrs. Florence J. Hunt, Fort Valley H. and I. School, Fort Valley, Ga.

ALL WOMEN, CLUB WOMEN and those who are not CLUB WOMEN, but who wish to become CLUB WOMEN and wish to participate in this the FIRST BIG MOVEMENT made by Georgia's Colored Citizens in a SOCIAL SERVICE WAY—COME TO MACON. COME TO THE MEETING. I INVITE YOU. ATTEND THE TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. JOIN. ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF THE PARENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. JOIN. IT IS YOURS IF YOU MAKE IT SO. THE SPECIAL BOARD OF THE GEORGIA FEDERATION OF

CLUBS of Colored Women's Clubs and Executive Secretary of the Association. Yours in, Lifting as we Climb, State Teachers and Education. REBECCA STILES TAYLOR, al Association. President of the Georgia Federa-

Tragedy Of The Colored Girl In Court

Suffers As The Girl of no Other Race by Lack of Interest of Her Own People

By GRACE P. CAMPBELL

(Court Attendant at the Court of General Sessions, N. Y.)
For 7 years Parole Officer with the Municipal Parole Commission.

SECOND ARTICLE

The number of colored women and girls convicted of proposition, "Violation of the Tenement House Law," etc., is relatively larger than white; but when it is considered that the colored woman, and especially young colored girls, are the most protected group, this can be understood.

There are fewer protective homes for them before they fall. No woman's hotel, or public lodging place, under social supervision where the lone girl or woman may live at a moderate rate.

The Weight of Economic Pressure.

The average colored woman's wage is less than that of the white; there is but small or no margin to cover periods of unemployment or sickness. While the economic problem cannot be looked upon as the sole factor in the question of prostitution among colored girls, or indeed any girls, yet it must be faced as a prime factor in their fall. Especially is this true when the standard and cost of living is understood and duly considered.

Moreover, even the most law abiding citizens who looks closely into the matter of arrests among colored women must admit that many are unwarranted.

In the course of investigations the investigator frequently will see doors of private apartments marred and broken and is told by other tenants that these marks were the results of arresting officers entering private homes by force and without a warrant.

When the accused colored woman, or girl is brought into court, if convicted as she generally is, her chances of escape from a workhouse sentence is less than that of the white offender, for as stated in Chapter 8, in "A Study of Women Delinquent," by Mable R. Fernald, Mary S. Hayes and Amelia Dawley, referring to the very high percentage of colored women in the workhouse, it is said "The probation group has a small percentage of colored because of meager facilities for supervising colored girls on probation. Only the most promising colored

girls are considered for probation instead of an institutional sentence because of the difficulty of looking after them with an inadequate staff of probation officers."

Is this another way of stating that white probation officers do not care to give close probationary care to colored girls and women? or, Do they in some way feel themselves unfit to cope with the task? If this be true, there should certainly be colored probation officers in the Women's Court, and experienced colored social workers placed there by colored people to co-operate with the court in the care of colored girls and women.

White women offenders are not infrequently given probation even when second offenders, and if young or particularly unfortunate, even though committed, are oftentimes sentenced to private institutions which refuse colored girls—as they might have to occupy the same dormitories, or eat at the same table.

If the girl is white, and Catholic, she may be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

If Protestant, to some private institution, but if colored and committed, however promising her case, she is sent to the workhouse.

The practice of giving short sentences in the workhouse to young colored girls is undoubtedly the cause of the high percentage of colored women in that institution.

The degradation of putting unfortunate young colored women in the workhouse with hardened offenders can hardly be over-estimated. The loss of self-respect and vice learned by them are appalling.

Even in the workhouse segregation is rife, and that institution known as Grey Court, which is a woman's farm colony, is used for white women only, while the colored women are kept in the old fashioned workhouse prison.

In the words of many colored women inmates, "strict segregation" seems the idea of the present Commissioner of Correction.

Industrial School For Girls at Marshalltown, Del., Has New Building

Wilmington, Del.—Four and a half miles out from Wilmington, at Marshalltown, is the Industrial School for Girls, which Mrs. Elizabeth Mayfield, wife of Dr. Charles Mayfield of New York City is the superintendent.

The latest addition to the housing equipment of the institution is Denison Hall, a modern, spacious building of concrete and stucco, two stories and wings. The building is modern and up-to-date in every way, and provides splendid facilities for work of the school.

On the first floor is the girls' living room, with a large open fireplace. The library, private study and bedroom of the superintendent, and bedroom of the assistant is on this floor. Also, to the right of the entrance in the wing is the office, and

to the left is the reception room. Six honor guest rooms and a large dining room with enclosed porch, pantry, sanitary kitchen, sewing room and infirmary complete the quarters on this floor.

Thirty-five bedrooms for girls, with the nation's room, occupy the wings on the second floor, while the central section is given over to rooms for incoming girls. The rooms are all private, furnished with a white enamel bed oak stand with mirror, and a chair.

In basement of the building has been placed the heating plant, a modern laundry, and a large playroom, which is to be equipped eventually as a gymnasium. Shower baths for the girls are in the basement.

The old dormitory, a 10-room building, is across the road from the new building, and this is to be made into a receiving cottage for new girls. The school building, for class room work, is a separate structure.

The school was founded six years ago by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Gertrude Evans Rose, president, and Mrs. Rose is vice-chairman of the board of trustees. The assistant superintendent is Mrs. Beatrice Lockridge.

GOV. ASKS NEGRO BOYS IN PENITENTIARY REMOVED

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 14.—Colored boys sentenced for crime in this state have had to suffer outrageous injustices by being confined within the state penitentiary where every class and age of hard criminals are sent. Now, after a long drawn con-

troversy over these conditions, Governor Trapp has stepped in and promised to have the State Narcotic Hospital at Lexington changed into a State Reform School for colored boys, if the State Legislature so agrees.

Bitter opposition to the betterment of the colored boy prisoners' condition has been waged by white Oklahomans. The Tulsa World objected so strongly to the gift of 160 acres of land by Charlie Page for the location of a reform school, that he actually withdrew his offer.

A HOME FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS

To the shame and disgrace of our state, we have no retention place for delinquent colored girls. When a colored girl, though it may be her first offense, is brought up before the law for correction and reform, she must be sent to the pen with the hardened criminals from every walk of life. This is unfair to the criminally inclined youth. It is the purpose of the law to regain the wayward for society, and not to return them to society a bigger criminal than they were before falling into the hands of the law. Imprisonment does not mean punishment every time. It means correction and reform. Many young Negro girls can be saved for society if they had somewhere to be detained until their habits could be corrected.

Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, of Savannah, Georgia, who is President of the Women's Club of Georgia, has an article in this paper, in which she is laboring to establish such home in the state at the state's expense, and she is calling on the club women to create sufficient sentiment, so when the Legislature meets next summer, she can secure an appropriation for the beginning of such a home. The white girls have such place, and the Negro womanhood means just as much to the state as the white womanhood, and the delinquent girls of each race should be taken care of.

MARLOTT'S N. C. MAY 3 - 1925

Home for Negro Girls Gets Funds from Both Races

Greensboro, May 2.—When the bill designed to provide funds for the Home for Delinquent Negro girls, near Greensboro, failed to pass in the recent session of the General Assembly negro women rallied to the aid of their president, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, in a meeting recently held at Wilson.

In the meeting more than \$2,000 was raised for the home and for other purposes connected with the federation. One hundred dollars of this amount had been sent to the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. T. W. Bickett, by the white women's clubs of the State to whom the president of the negro federation had made an appeal.

An excellent spirit of co-operation between the negro and white women of the State was shown in carrying forward this project.

The Greensboro women's clubs, sent nearly half of the amount donated by white women's clubs.

Plans are being made to open up the home the first of June. Campaigns for funds will continue through the year as fully \$5,000 will be needed to meet the necessities of the project. The State Department of Public Welfare is co-operating in every way to forward this work.

NEGRO GIRLS' REFORMATORY

Thus far only one of the fine measures sponsored by the Legislative Council of North Carolina Women has been presented to the Legislature. This was a bill asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the reformatory for negro girls. This bill was introduced in the House by Miss John Alexander of Mecklenburg and was referred to the committee on Public Welfare to have a hearing later in the week. The reformatory for negro girls mentioned in the bill is at Effland. It consists of a ten-room house and 142 acres of land. This property has been acquired through the untiring efforts of the State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and has been their goal for the past six years. The building has been put in repair and is now ready for occupancy. The amount asked for in the bill is to equip this institution that it may be opened and put to use and to maintain it

for the next two years. The object of this institution is to do for colored girls what Samarcanth Manor does for white girls. Only girls under sixteen years of age are sent by the juvenile courts will be received. A reformatory for delinquent negro girls is not an experiment. Virginia has quite successfully maintained one for several years and other States have made provision for training and taking care of this portion of human driftwood which if left alone becomes dangerous to the community.

Greensboro, N. C., 1925

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CARRYING ON.

The atmosphere of the session of the general assembly was not one favorable to such enterprises as the establishment of a place for delinquent negro girls where they may be looked after as white delinquents are at Samarcanth. Not that it was an atmosphere of race obsession of any sort. It was an atmosphere permeated with the fear of doing things for the people, for people, for any people. Its malady was somewhat similar to that from which some individuals suffer, regardless of the fact of their financial situation—fear of dying in the poorhouse.

The negro federation of women's clubs have got together more than \$2,000 for this institution and for other purposes, and on faith they propose to go ahead and open it. Faith in the efficacy of their own purpose and determination, for one thing; and reliance on such circumstances as that the state department of public welfare is co-operating fully, and that the federated white women are deeply interested.

If the state is benefited by lessening of the criminal and other problems growing out of the delinquency of young white women through the establishment of institutional treatment for them, it follows that a measure of the same sort of benefit will flow from the establishment of an institution for delinquent young negro women. The state's duty is therefore plain, and it is inevitable that the general assembly must sooner or later recognize it. Meanwhile the way in which the leaders of the negro women are carrying the enterprise forward by their own efforts is worthy of high praise.

Memphis, Tenn., Schmitt

MAY 19 1925

NEGRO CHILDREN HELPED BY HOME

Memphis leads all Southern cities in the care of her negro delinquents and incorrigibles. She lays claim to this through the dedication last Sunday of the new juvenile court of detention for negroes, at 616 Washington avenue, directly in the rear of the juvenile court building.

"We have long needed separate quarters for the detention of negro children," said Miss Beulah Wood Fite chief probation officer of the juvenile court. "For five years we have hoped and prayer that the city would build them for us, but nothing ever came of our efforts in that line. The building which was officially opened for our use Sunday was built by private citizens, who lease it to us for five years at a very nominal sum," she stated.

The ward is under the care of Lettie Mae Joy, negro matron, and her husband, William S. Joy, probation officer. Their living quarters are in the building.

The building is in a large lot set back from the street with much space left for a romping ground.

It is of brick, with fireproof equipment and safety appliances. There are eight rooms and four baths on the main floor. In the basement are rooms for washing, ironing and sundry work.

The home houses delinquent and dependent boys and girls. Individual cots with clean bedding and towels are given to each ward of the institution. Three baths a week are required in cold weather and one daily when the weather warms up. The boys and girls each have two bath rooms. The boys have one shower.

When the home was inspected Monday there were six girls and seven boys waiting for an appearance before Judge Camille Kelley, of the juvenile court. Some remain for a stretch of six weeks when their case merits further investigation.

Industrial work will be taught when ordered equipment is received. Sewing, cooking and laundry work will be taught the girls and wood and craft work will be the instruction given the boys. Arithmetic and elementary subjects will be taught by social workers.